

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition as Used in This Report
Accretion	Water accretes to a stream when shallow ground water seeps from the ground into a stream bed. Multiple sources of surface water spilling into a stream may also be referred to as surface water accretions. Sediments carried by a stream and deposited as additions to banks or low ground are accretions to land.
Allele	Refers to the genetic occurrence that produces different effects in a species that result from the same set of developmental processes.
Anadromous	Fish that spawn in freshwater streams or rivers and migrate early in their life cycle to the ocean where they mature. They return as mature adults to spawn in the fresh water of their origin.
Annual cost	The equivalent uniform yearly cost to repay a project over a given repayment period at a given interest rate.
Anadromous Fish Restoration Program	Efforts by State and Federal agencies and local irrigation districts to restore anadromous fish populations to recent historical levels.
Bioaccumulation	The process by which organisms absorb chemicals or elements directly from their environment.
Biomagnification	The process by which chemicals or elements present in the environment become more and more highly concentrated in organisms that feed on plants or lower organisms that originally accumulate those chemicals or elements from the environment.
Buffer zones	Areas where management activities are restricted or prohibited to reduce magnitude of impacts to fish and wildlife habitat, recreational areas, agriculture, or other land uses.
Candidate species	Any species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that is being considered for listing as endangered or threatened but is not yet the subject of a proposed rule.
Capital cost	A lump-sum cost that includes those costs associated with the start-up of a project or program. For example: planning, design, construction, power costs for initial filling of reservoirs, activation costs, operation and maintenance costs prior to initial operation.
Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture	The Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture brings together State, Federal, and private organizations to implement the North American Waterfowl Management Plan in the Central Valley of California. The Joint Venture program, signed in 1986 between Canada and the United States, sets goals for duck, goose, and swan populations and identifies wetland habitat conservation needs in specific regions.

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Central Valley Project Improvement Act	Public Law 102-575, Title 34. The Central Valley Project Improvement Act was signed into law by the President in October 1992. The Act mandates changes in management of the Central Valley Project particularly for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife. Responsibility for implementing the Act is shared by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Conjunctive use	Combined use of surface and ground water to maximize management flexibility and availability of water.
Consumptive water use	Water made unavailable for recapture and reuse as a result of direct surface evaporation or being taken up by plants.
Consumptive wildlife use	Activities that involve harvest of wildlife, such as hunting and fishing.
Critical habitat	(1) Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act; (2) Specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed if there is a determination that such areas are essential for conservation of the species.
Design flood capacity	Also called design flood. The flow volume, stage, or frequency of the event for which protection is provided or activities need to be regulated.
Design level of flood protection	The computed flow, stage, or frequency of the event that the waterway has been designed to safely carry.
Designated floodway	The channel of the stream and that portion of the adjoining floodplain required to reasonably provide for passage of a design flood.
Endangered species	Any species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Energetic requirements	The food energy needed by organisms to meet their metabolic demands and carry on their normal activities. For warm-blooded organisms, this includes the energy needed to maintain body temperature.
Feasibility study	The detailed investigation of project alternatives that were not eliminated during reconnaissance investigations.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Flood storage reservation	The storage in a reservoir used to reduce the river's flow downstream.
Floodplain	Part of a river valley made of unconsolidated, river-borne sediment that is periodically flooded.
Floodway	The channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that convey flood waters.
Fragmentation of habitat	Division of a large piece of habitat into a number of smaller, isolated patches.
Gap analyses	Using a geographical information system to identify gaps in the representation of biological diversity in areas managed for long-term maintenance of populations of nature species and natural ecosystems.

Term	Definition as Used in This Report
GIS	Geographical Information System. A specialized form of computerized, geographically referenced data bases that provide for manipulation and summation. A GIS may also be defined as a system of hardware, software, data, and personnel for collecting, storing, analyzing, and disseminating information about geographical areas.
Heavy metals	A metal of atomic weight greater than 23 that forms soaps on reaction with fatty acids. Examples are aluminum, lead, cobalt.
IFIM	Instream Flow Incremental Methodology. Method developed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to relate changes in streamflow to physical habitat availability for fish.
Land retirement	The process of taking agricultural lands out of production.
Mitigation	Measures to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate for project impacts.
Non-consumptive water use	Use that does not deplete water supplies, such as fishing and boating.
Non-consumptive wildlife use	Activities that do not involve harvest of wildlife, such as bird watching and wildlife photography.
Peaking power	Electrical power generated to meet a high demand period, usually on a daily basis.
Project beneficiaries	Usually refers to a government agency, local entity, environmental organization, or individuals that would directly or indirectly benefit from implementation of a particular project or action.
Pump/storage	Facility with two reservoirs at different elevations with a generator and pump to cycle water between them. Used to generate power during peak demand periods and then consume power for pumping during off-peak periods when power costs are lower. Typically generates about 75% of the power consumed.
Real-time management	Easing management decisions on instantaneously available data that indicate current conditions.
Riparian	Pertaining to the banks and other terrestrial environs adjacent to water bodies, watercourses, and surface-emergent aquifers (springs, seeps, and oases) whose water provides soil moisture significantly in excess of that otherwise available through local precipitation. Vegetation typical of this environment depends on availability of excess water.
Riparian corridor	Land adjacent to creeks, rivers, and streams where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water.
Safe yield	The amount of water that can be withdrawn from a ground water basin without producing an undesired result such as depletion of ground water reserves, intrusion of water of undesirable quality, excessive depletion of streamflow by induced infiltration, or land subsidence.
Salts	Compounds derived from the reaction of an acid and a base.

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San Joaquin River Basin Resource Management Initiative	A program initiated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in November 1989 with the objective of improving the water-related environment in the San Joaquin Basin, with particular emphasis on fisheries, wetlands, and water quality. The objectives were later folded into the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.
San Joaquin River Mainstem Reconnaissance Study	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers investigation that focuses on problems along the mainstem San Joaquin River related to flood protection and environmental restoration.
Set-aside lands	Agricultural lands temporarily not farmed.
Shaded riverine aquatic cover	Near-shore aquatic area occurring at the interface between a stream and adjacent woody riparian habitat.
Special status species	Generally refers to species with declining populations, including but not limited to species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under State and Federal endangered species acts.
Subsurface drainage	The act of removing water from the root zone of irrigated crops with drainage collection systems when shallow ground water develops.
Surface drainage	Surface runoff or tail water produced from irrigated fields.
TDS	Total dissolved solids.
Threatened species	Any species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Toxins	Substances that cause damage to a living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or death when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed by the skin.
Trace elements	A chemical element used by organisms in minute quantities and essential to their physiology.
Upland	Generally a land zone sufficiently above or away from freshwater bodies, watercourses, and surface-emergent aquifers to be largely dependent on precipitation for its water supplies. Also refers to lands other than those that are seasonally or permanently wet.
Water transfer	Sales of water from the rights holder to another user by mutual agreement.
Wetlands	Zone periodically or continuously submerged or having high soil moisture that has aquatic and/or riparian vegetation components and is maintained by water supplies significantly in excess of those otherwise available through local precipitation.
Wildlife habitat	Area that provides a water supply and vegetative habitat for wildlife.